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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Sustainable development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001, 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 58/209 of 23 December 2003 and 59/226 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming Agenda 21[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries,

Reaffirming also that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-third session[3] and the decisions contained therein;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/60/25).

05-59283 (E) 091105

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[4] calls for the intensification of ongoing efforts to mobilize resources for its expeditious implementation, and *requests* to be kept informed of its implementation;

3. *Also welcomes* the continued efforts by the United Nations Environment Programme towards the strengthening of environmental emergency response and disaster prevention, preparedness and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;

4. *Notes* the need to further strengthen the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme, to enable it to continue to improve the quantity and quality of environmental data and statistics, including the reinforcement of the scientific capacity of developing countries, through the provision of scientific and technical assistance;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to strengthen its activities related to small island developing States and least developed countries, in pursuance of the outcome of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Port Louis from 10 to 14 January 2005,[5] and the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[6]

6. *Emphasizes* the need to further enhance coordination and cooperation among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, and in this respect welcomes the continued participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations Development Group;

7. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so, to provide additional resources to the Environment Fund to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to fully and effectively implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;[4]

8. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of section III.B of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1 of the Governing Council on strengthening the role and financial situation of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the significant broadening of the donor base and increasing total contributions to the Environment Fund,[7] and, in this regard, notes that the Governing Council will review the implementation of those provisions at its twenty-fourth session;

9. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of

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[4] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/57/25), annex I.

all administrative and management costs of the Environment Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget, and requests the Secretary-General to consider an increase in such financial allocations;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Environment Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session".

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Jamaica,* Japan and Mexico: draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003 and 59/231 of 22 December 2004 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into due consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

Reiterating that, although natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development,

Recognizing that disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting issue in the context of sustainable development,

Recognizing also the clear relationship among disasters, rehabilitation and development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

05-59298 (E) 091105

Recognizing further the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, especially in developing countries, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to address natural disasters effectively,

Emphasizing that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Stressing the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[1] in particular on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Japan for the excellent arrangements made for hosting the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, from 18 to 22 January 2005, for the hospitality extended to the participants and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal, as well as for all the voluntary contributions made to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular those from the least developed countries,

Welcoming the Hyogo Declaration,[2] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[3] and the common statement of the Special Session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[4] as adopted by the World Conference,

Recognizing that the Hyogo Framework for Action complements the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[5]

Recalling section II entitled "Development" of the 2005 World Summit Outcome document,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[7]

2. *Endorses* the Hyogo Declaration,[2] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] and the common statement of the Special Session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[4] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction;

3. *Calls for* a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming, for the development

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] See A/CONF.206/6, chap. I, resolution 1.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2.

[4] A/CONF.206/6, annex II.

[5] A/CONF.172/9, chapter I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] A/60/180.

and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and for a systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes;

4. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, regional bodies and international organizations, and relevant civil society organizations to support, implement and follow up and support the Hyogo Framework for Action;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to fully implement the particular commitments of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action related to the provision of assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk reduction activities in post-disaster recovery, and for rehabilitation processes, through the timely provision of adequate financial and other resources, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity-building;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including international financial institutions and international organizations, to integrate the goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms and, with those mechanisms, to assist developing countries in designing disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions and regional banks and other regional and international organizations, to support, in a timely and sustained manner, the efforts led by disaster-stricken countries for disaster risk reduction, in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;

8. *Takes note* of all the regional and subregional initiatives developed in order to achieve disaster risk reduction and reiterates the need to develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms and to strengthen them, wherever they exist, and encourage the use and sharing of all the existing tools;

9. *Notes* the importance of developing international mechanisms for the implementation of the actions established in the Hyogo Framework for Action, such as the International Recovery Platform, launched to assure the reduction of vulnerability in the post-disaster recovery phase;

10. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, inter alia, for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets for the impact of disasters, including the implementation and follow-up of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

11. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen the sharing of good practices, knowledge and technical support among all relevant stakeholders;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards;

13. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the capacity of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction system in order to provide a solid basis for action, as mandated by the Hyogo Framework for Action, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this issue at its sixty-first session;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective as well as engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, particularly in the disaster reduction stage;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

16. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the Strategy and to provide the necessary scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the activities of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy and the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and its working groups;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate financial and administrative resources, within existing resources, for the effective functioning of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy;

18. *Invites* Governments and relevant international organizations to consider disaster risk assessment an integral component of development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

19. *Stresses* the importance of identifying, assessing and managing risks prior to the occurrence of disasters, for which it is necessary to combine the efforts at all levels of the development, humanitarian, scientific and environmental communities, as well as the importance of integrating disaster reduction into development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

20. *Also stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities of developing countries through, inter alia, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and the exchange of experiences and technical knowledge; access to relevant data and information; and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organizations;

21. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element of disaster reduction and looks forward to the results of the Third International Conference on Early Warning to be held from 27 to 29 March 2006 in Bonn;

22. *Reiterates* its call upon Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction and to strengthen them wherever they exist and encourages those platforms to share relevant information on standards and practices and, in this regard, urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for those mechanisms and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in order to ensure such support;

23. *Stresses* that continued cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organizations, regional

organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, are considered essential to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

24. *Recognizes* the importance of linking, as appropriate, disaster risk management to regional frameworks, such as the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Reduction, developed within the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[8] to address issues of poverty eradication and sustainable development;

25. *Stresses* the importance of implementing programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster reduction management in the most vulnerable regions of Latin America and the Caribbean;

26. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief, in order to sustain the political will to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, particularly in the context of efforts led by the Governments of the countries affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster and the South-Asian earthquake;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

[8] A/57/304, annex.

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Sustainable development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and its decision 58/573 of 13 September 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/232 of 23 December 2003, by which it approved the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

Recalling the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] of 14 June 1992, and taking note of the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[6] the Declaration of Barbados[7] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

1 A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

2 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

3 Ibid., annex II.

4 See A/55/640.

5 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

6 Ibid., resolution II, annex.

7 *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

8 Ibid., annex II.

9 *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

05-59304 (E) 091105

the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] and the Brussels Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[12]

Noting the growing socio-economic importance of tourism all over the world, especially in developing countries,

Stressing the substantial contribution of tourism to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as cultural understanding and peace among nations and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary General;[13]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the establishment of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, composed of high-level experts, for the implementation of the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

3. *Commends* the agreement on the Procedures for Consultation and Conciliation for the Settlement of Disputes concerning the Application of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

4. *Reiterates the invitation* to Member States to consider introducing, as appropriate, the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in their national legislations and relevant laws, regulations and professional practices, and, in this regard, recognizes with appreciation those Member States that have already done so;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to take all the necessary measures to provide the World Committee on Tourism Ethics with institutional and administrative support for the complete and successful accomplishment of its work;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to give support to the activities undertaken by the World Tourism Organization in favour of developing countries, and to its sustainable tourism programme for eliminating poverty, and also calls upon donor countries to provide funding to the Sustainable Tourism-Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) Foundation and, where appropriate, to the ST-EP Trust Fund;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for the promotion of sustainable tourism for the benefit of all sectors of society;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization.

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[10] Ibid., annex II.
[11] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.
[12] Ibid., chap. II.
[13] A/60/167.

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Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 58/215 of 23 December 2003 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] adopted by the World Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Recalling the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

Recalling also the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of and to address the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo framework, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen community capacity to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] See resolution 60/1, sect. II.

05-59884 (E) 111105

of natural disasters in the economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer degradation, adding to economic and social vulnerabilities, in particular in developing countries,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods, landslides and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

Expressing deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in a massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

Expressing deep concern also at the recent increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters in some regions of the world and their substantial economic, social and environmental impacts, in particular upon developing countries in those regions,

Taking into account that geological and hydrometeorological hazards, extreme weather events and their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Noting the need for international cooperation to increase the capacity of countries to respond to the negative impacts of all natural hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods, landslides and associated natural disasters, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic and environmental conditions and land use and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change in the economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and other disaster-prone countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[6] in particular Section II, on disasters associated with natural hazards and vulnerability: development challenge;

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[4] and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions, as well as other

[6] A/60/180.

concerned actors, should take into consideration in their approach to disaster risk reduction, and also stresses the importance of implementing them as appropriate to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of addressing the adverse effects of natural disasters in efforts to implement national development plans and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Encourages* Governments, through their respective International Strategy for Disaster Reduction national platforms and national focal points for disaster reduction, in cooperation with the United Nations system and other stakeholders, to strengthen capacity-building in the most vulnerable regions to enable them to address the socio-economic factors that increase vulnerability and to develop measures that will enable them to prepare for and cope with natural disasters, including those associated with earthquakes and extreme weather events, and encourages the international community to provide effective assistance to developing countries in this regard;

5. *Emphasizes*, in order to build resilience in developing countries, particularly those among them that are vulnerable, the importance of addressing the underlying risk factors identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action and the importance of promoting integration of the reduction of risks associated with geological and hydrometeorological origins in disaster reduction programmes;

6. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue to enhance the coordination of activities to promote disaster reduction and to make available to the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disaster reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities;

7. *Stresses* the importance of close cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners as appropriate, taking into account the need for the development of disaster management strategies, including the effective establishment of early warning systems, where appropriate, while taking advantage of all available resources and expertise for that purpose;

8. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[7] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[8] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[8] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

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Agenda item 52 (f)

Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Jamaica: * draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 2006-2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001 and 58/210 of 13 February 2004 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Noting that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 made a significant contribution to raising awareness of the increased role that new and renewable sources of energy can play in the global energy supply,

Recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Welcoming initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

05-59872 (F) 111105

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of all forms of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming efforts by States that have embarked on policies and programmes that seek to expand the use of new and renewable energy for sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Decides* to extend the World Solar Programme for the term from 2006 to 2015;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of Governments and all stakeholders, including the private sector, to deploy financial and human resources for accelerating research efforts;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

5. *Encourages* national and regional initiatives on new and renewable energies to promote access to energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, for the poorest and to improve energy efficiency and conservation by resorting to a mix of available technologies, taking into full account the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[2] concerning energy for sustainable development;

6. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen research, development, demonstration and institutional capacities in the field of new and renewable energy, as well as the transfer of environmentally sound and advanced energy technologies[5] to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms and financial support, including investment;

7. *Welcomes* the holding on 7 and 8 November 2005 of the Beijing Renewable Energy 2005 International Conference, organized by the Government of China and supported by the Government of Germany, aimed at sharing experiences of development of new and renewable energy and promotion of international cooperation;

8. *Reaffirms* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is the intergovernmental framework for energy for sustainable development agreed to at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and calls for its full implementation;

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[4] A/60/154.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9* (E/2001/29), para. 17 (d).

9. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, particularly in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

10. *Recognizes* that relevant technologies in the area of energy efficiency and renewables are already available, and calls upon the international community to provide access to those technologies to developing countries;

11. *Stresses* that the wider use of available renewable sources of energy requires technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

12. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 2006-2015 in the various regions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 2006-2015".

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Second Committee

Agenda item 54 (d)

Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 56/186 of 21 December 2001, 57/244 of 20 December 2002 and 58/205 of 23 December 2003, and recalling also its resolution 59/242 of 22 December 2004 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority, and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Emphasizing the need for solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of domestic administration and public spending and the rule of law, to ensure full respect for human rights, including the right to development, and to eradicate corruption and build sound economic and social institutions,

Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

05-59890 (E) 141105

diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,

Noting the particular concern of developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption to the countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[3] in particular chapter V, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

Recognizing the concern over the transfer and/or transaction of assets of illicit origin, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the principles of chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Expressing concern that a significant portion of the money laundered annually, which ranges from 600 billion to 1.8 trillion United States dollars, involves funds derived from corruption, and in this regard reiterating its commitment to the fight against corruption at all levels,

Recognizing that the illicit acquisition of wealth can be particularly damaging to democratic institutions, national economies and the rule of law,

Convinced that a stable and transparent environment for national and international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources, and recognizing that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption in all its forms in all countries are essential elements of an improved national and international business environment,

Concerned about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime,

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and the values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Recalling the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

1. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to make the fight against corruption a priority at all levels, and welcomes all actions taken in this regard at the national and international levels, including the adoption of policies that emphasize accountability, transparent public sector management and corporate responsibility and accountability, including efforts to return assets transferred through corruption, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[3] and urges all

[3] Resolution 58/4, annex.
[4] Resolution 60/1.
[5] A/60/157.

States that have not done so to consider signing, ratifying and implementing the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms including, inter alia, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws;

5. *Encourages* all Governments to prevent, combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

6. *Encourages* subregional and regional cooperation, where appropriate, in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

7. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

8. *Encourages* Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and further encourages the Office to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, inter alia, to promote and facilitate the signing and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V, and formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and the private sectors;

10. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption;

11. *Calls upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, welcomes the agreement to add anti-corruption as the tenth principle of the Global Compact, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

12. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to require financial institutions to properly implement comprehensive due diligence and

vigilance programmes, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and other applicable instruments, that could facilitate transparency and prevent the placement of illicitly acquired funds;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which is due to enter into force on 14 December 2005, through the Global Programme against Corruption of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and/or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

14. *Reiterates its invitation* to all competent regional economic integration organizations to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to elaborate further on the impact of corruption in all its forms, including on the scale of transfers of assets of illicit origin and the impact of corruption and such outflows on economic growth and sustainable development.

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General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57 (a)
Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Jamaica:* draft decision

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly:

(a) Recalls its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/7 of 20 July 2005 and other relevant resolutions,

(b) Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2003[1] and on funding options and modalities for financing operational activities for development of the United Nations system,[2] and decides to request the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2006 to further consider the above-mentioned reports in conjunction with paragraph 102 of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the evaluation of the full implementation of that resolution;

(c) Also takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on some measures to improve overall performance of the United Nations system at the country level,[3] the related note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on that report[4] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.
[1] A/60/74-E/2005/57.
[2] A/60/83-E/2005/72.
[3] A/60/125 and Add.1-E/2005/85 and Add.1.
[4] A/60/125/Add.2-E/2005/85/Add.2.
[5] A/60/274.

05-59896 (E) 051205

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General Assembly

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Sixtieth Session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57 (b)
Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Jamaica:* draft resolution

South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003,

Taking note of the Marrakesh Declaration and the Marrakesh Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation, adopted at the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held at Marrakesh, Morocco from 16 to 19 December 2003,

Taking note also of the Doha Declaration[1] and the Doha Plan of Action,[2] adopted at the Second South Summit, held at Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005,

Recalling the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its fourteenth session[4] and endorses the decisions taken at that session;[5]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[6]

3. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/60/111, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/60/39).

[5] Ibid., Sect. I.

[6] A/60/257.

05-60074 (E) 141105

developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

4. *Also stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation, and in this context reiterates the need for the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to expand South-South cooperation;

5. *Recognizes* that regional integration initiatives between developing countries constitute an important and valuable form of South-South cooperation and that regional integration is a step towards beneficial integration into the world economy;

6. *Welcomes* the initiatives being undertaken at the subregional, regional, interregional and global levels towards establishing public-private partnership mechanisms aiming to enhance and expand South-South cooperation in trade and investment;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the launching of the third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries as an important instrument to stimulate South-South cooperation;

8. *Recognizes* the considerable contribution of South-South cooperation arrangements which promote development activities in developing countries;

9. *Also recognizes* the importance of initiatives and arrangements, including public-private mechanisms, to undertake efforts to enhance cooperation between developing countries, including, inter alia, in the areas of information and communication technologies, science and technology, culture, health and education;

10. *Welcomes* the contribution made by developing countries to countries and peoples stricken by natural disasters, including through the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation within the framework for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of countries affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster and the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the initiatives contained in the Doha Plan of Action[2] adopted by the Second South Summit held at Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005;

12. *Urges* all relevant United Nations organizations and multilateral institutions to intensify their efforts to effectively mainstream the use of South-South cooperation in the design, formulation and implementation of their regular programmes and to consider increasing allocations of human, technical and financial resources for supporting South-South cooperation initiatives, and in this regard takes note of the initiatives contained in the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the first South Summit,[7] the Marrakesh Framework for the Implementation on South-South Cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action;

13. *Encourages* the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through triangular cooperation;

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[7] A/55/74, annex II.

14. *Stresses* the importance of support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in its work to encourage scientific/technological capacity-building among developing countries;

15. *Invites* countries in a position to do so to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation and the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries through regular contributions at the annual United Nations pledging conference in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 57/263 of 20 December 2002 and 58/220;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to rename the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, which was established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/119 of 20 December 1995, as the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and to designate it as the main multilateral funding mechanism for promoting and supporting South-South and triangular initiatives;

17. *Urges* the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to explore and undertake intensive, innovative and additional resource mobilization initiatives to attract more resources, both financial and in-kind, to supplement regular resources and other funds for activities involving South-South cooperation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultations with Member States, to take concrete measures to further strengthen the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through the mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation including through triangular cooperation;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session a sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation and on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.32

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, in which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] and its resolutions 57/276 of 20 December 2002, 58/228 of 23 December 2003 and 59/244 of 22 December 2004 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular paragraph 15 thereof, in which the Heads of State and Government undertook to address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recognizing the importance of the review of the progress achieved towards meeting the goals and targets contained in the Programme of Action, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as they address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2004 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

05-60121 (E) 141105

"Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",[3]

Recalling paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/244, in which it decided to hold the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action in 2006 during its sixty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action, and paragraph 6 of the same resolution, in which it decided to consider at its sixtieth session the modalities for conducting such a comprehensive review,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/44 of 27 July 2005 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

Recalling the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Taking note of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[5]

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment to address the special needs of the least developed countries, and urges all countries and all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to make concerted efforts and adopt speedy measures for meeting in a timely manner the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[2]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* over the insufficient implementation of the Programme of Action, and stresses the need to address the areas of weakness in its implementation;

3. *Stresses* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities for the economic growth and sustainable development of the least developed countries, as well as strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation as well as coherence in the follow-up to the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and in this context requests the Secretary-General to engage the United Nations Development Group, consistent with the respective mandates of its members, in the coordinated implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. *Decides*:

(a) To convene a high-level meeting on the comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 in New York on 19 and 20 September 2006, to be preceded by a meeting of experts lasting five working days; the high-level meeting

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3), chap. III, para. 49.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] A/60/81-E/2005/68.

will carry out the mid-term comprehensive global review, consider new measures as necessary and report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(b) To organize, prior to the comprehensive global review, regional meetings of the relevant United Nations regional commissions, with a view to improving and strengthening existing cooperation arrangements at the subregional and regional levels and providing appropriate inputs to the high-level meeting;

6. *Emphasizes* that the comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action is of particular significance as it will provide an opportunity to the international community to set out new and corrective measures, including strengthened external support for the least developed countries in all areas, in order to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade;

7. *Requests* the organs, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to undertake sectoral appraisals in their respective fields of competence on the implementation of the Programme of Action, with special emphasis on areas where commitments have remained unfulfilled, and to make proposals for new measures as necessary, as further inputs to the preparation for the comprehensive global review, and in this regard affirms that appropriate inter-agency meetings should be convened to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of the entire United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of the contribution of civil society actors in the preparatory process, and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to organize informal interactive hearings in July 2006 in New York with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as an input to the preparatory process of the comprehensive global review;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to take a positive interest in the preparation of the comprehensive global review and to be represented at a high level in the plenary meeting of the review, with a view to reaching a successful outcome;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the comprehensive global review and to the implementation of and follow-up to its outcome;

11. *Calls upon* the least developed countries to undertake their national reviews on the implementation of the Programme of Action, with a particular focus on progress, obstacles, constraints, actions and measures necessary to further its implementation;

12. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations Development Group, to ensure the full involvement of the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the comprehensive global review, in particular at the country level, including the preparation of national reports;

13. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the full and effective participation of the least developed countries in the comprehensive review of the Programme of

Action at the national, regional and global levels, stresses that adequate resources should be provided, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources from all possible sources in order to cover the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the process of the high-level meeting on the comprehensive global review;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, a comprehensive report on the preparation of the comprehensive global review;

15. *Welcomes* the pledges already made by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the preparatory process, and calls upon Member States, other multilateral development partners, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 59/244 of 22 December 2004;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other relevant initiatives, to enhance public awareness in favour of the comprehensive global review;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.33

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 55 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/180 of 21 December 2001, 57/242 of 20 December 2002, 58/201 of 23 December 2003 and 59/245 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling further the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that landlocked developing countries, with their small and vulnerable economies, are among the poorest of developing countries, and noting

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

05-60365 (E) 151105

that, of the thirty-one landlocked developing countries, sixteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration[3] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[4]

Recalling also the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),[5] an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development as most landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

Taking note of the Asunción Platform for the Doha Development Round,[6] adopted at the Meeting of the Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries Responsible for Trade, held on 9 and 10 August 2005 in Asunción,

Taking note also of the Communiqué of the Sixth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held on 19 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters,[7]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries;[8]

2. *Recognizes* the special needs and challenges faced by landlocked developing countries, and therefore reaffirms the commitment to urgently address those needs and challenges through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

3. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

4. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

5. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system as well as other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions to implement the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action;

6. *Invites* donor countries and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, the Asian Development

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[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[4] Ibid., annex I.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

[6] A/60/308, annex.

[7] A/C.2/60/2, annex.

[8] A/60/287 and Corr.1.

Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with greater financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessionary loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications, to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

7. *Recognizes* that most transit countries are themselves developing countries often of broadly similar economic structure and beset by similar scarcity of resources, including the lack of adequate transit transport infrastructure;

8. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries and that donor countries should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

9. *Stresses* the need for the implementation of the São Paolo consensus[9] adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in São Paolo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004, in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach, and emphasizes that the special needs of landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries should be fully addressed in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization on trade facilitation, as envisaged in the Almaty Programme of Action, in the light of annex D to the decision adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004;[10]

10. *Invites* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, including the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, encourages them to continue their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport, and, in this regard, takes note of the joint communiqué adopted at the High-level Meeting on the Role of International, Regional and Subregional Organizations in the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[11] convened by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States of the Secretariat and hosted by the Government of Kazakhstan in Almaty from 29 to 31 March 2005;

11. *Requests* the United Nations system organizations, particularly the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States of the Secretariat and regional commissions, to continue their efforts to establish broadly acceptable

[9] TD/412, part II.

[10] See World Trade Organization document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[11] A/60/75, annex II.

indicators, including those based on time/cost methodology, to measure progress in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency and the Special Programme on the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue its technical assistance activities and analytical work related to transit transport cooperation between landlocked and transit developing countries;

13. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001 and in the Almaty Programme of Action and the Almaty Declaration,[3] to continue its cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system, particularly those engaged in operational activities on the ground in landlocked and transit developing countries to ensure effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and also requests the Office to continue to carry out advocacy work to mobilize international awareness and focus attention on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

14. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, within existing resources, to provide the Office with adequate resources so as to allow it to effectively carry out its added mandate as stipulated in the Almaty Programme of Action;

15. *Invites* donor countries and the international financial and development institutions to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation";

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the present resolution.